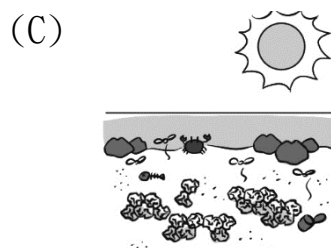
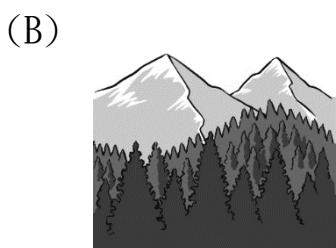
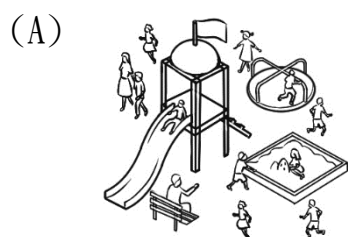


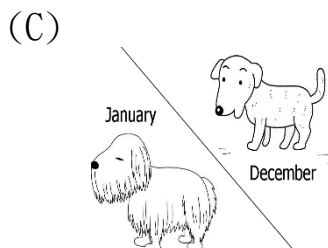
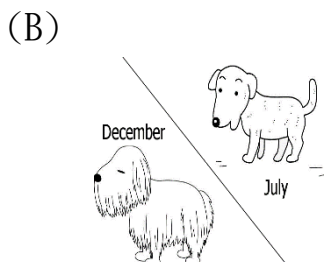
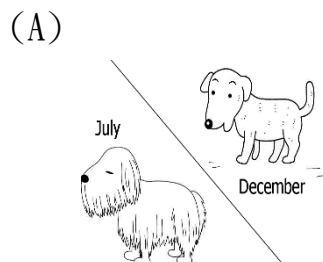
一、聽力測驗(每題 2 分)

1. 辨識句意：根據聽到的內容，選出符合描述的圖片或符合圖片的描述。

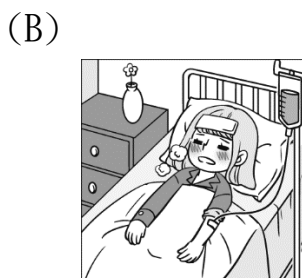
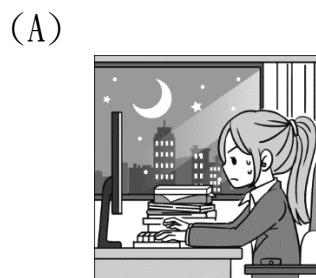
01.



02.



03.



2. 基本問答：根據聽到的內容，選出一個最適合的回應或最適合的問句。

04. (A) I was at the park then.
(B) I was at school an hour ago.
(C) I am doing homework at Amy's home.

05. (A) Yes, he is picnicking with us.
(B) Yes, he did.
(C) Yes, he went camping this morning.

06. (A) I am driving to Taipei now.
(B) No, I didn't do anything in Tainan last weekend.
(C) I took a boat trip and also rode a bike to an old temple.

07. (A) He was hungry because he didn't eat anything for a day.
(B) He is looking for his lunch box in the classroom.
(C) He didn't pass the test, so he was so sad.

3. 言談理解：根據聽到的內容，選出一個最適合的答案。

08. (A) On Wednesday.
(B) On Thursday.
(C) On Friday.
09. (A) Five years ago, the water in the lake was very clean.
(B) The water in the lake is still very clean now.
(C) Not so many people like to go to the lake anymore.
10. (A) One.
(B) Ten.
(C) Eleven.

二、單題(每題 2 分)

11. Lucy was sad _____ the day before yesterday.
(A) at (B) in (C) on (D) X
12. A: Who _____ you with yesterday? B: My son.
(A) was (B) wasn't (C) were (D) were not
13. Roger missed his grandma's food, but Brad _____.
(A) didn't (B) wasn't (C) does (D) weren't
14. A: How many people _____ in the office when the fire happened?
B: Five. Luckily(幸運地), nobody(沒有人) got hurt(受傷).
(A) did they (B) had they (C) were there (D) are there
15. Mozart _____ his first music when he was only six years old.
(A) wrote (B) is writing (C) write (D) writes
16. Ricky is good at baseball _____ he practices hard for many years.
(A) and (B) but (C) so (D) because
17. Jack put the bag of oranges on the table and then _____ out.
(A) is going (B) went (C) go (D) goes
18. A: What _____ at home today? B: I just (剛才) drew a picture.
(A) do you do (B) are you doing (C) can you do (D) did you do
19. Mary was cold, _____ she drank some hot water.
(A) because (B) so (C) or (D) but
20. A: Who sang the song? B: Lisa _____.
(A) does (B) was (C) is (D) did

三、閱讀測驗(每題 2 分)

1.

White Corner was my favorite place when I was little. It was famous for its milk ice cream. There __21__ always a lot of people waiting in line for the ice cream on hot days at that time. I often went there with my friends after school, too. As I remember, we chatted, laughed, and __22__ our future there. It was also a good place to have a date with girlfriends. Life was really easy and happy then. However, people __23__ there for the yummy milk ice cream anymore. It's an ice cream museum now. On weekends, parents like to take their children there and see the history of ice cream and the machines to make ice cream. After so many years, I still __24__ the flavor and the cool feelings on hot days. Every time I go to White Corner with my wife and my little girl, I always __25__ them the stories about White Corner and me.

chat 聊天 future 未來 however 然而 anymore 再也不 machine 機器 flavor 口味 feeling 感覺

21. (A) are (B) is (C) were (D) was
22. (A) planed (B) planning (C) plan (D) planned
23. (A) don't go (B) weren't going (C) didn't go (D) went
24. (A) miss (B) missed (C) was missing (D) am missed
25. (A) talk (B) say (C) tell (D) speak

【背面尚有試題】

2.

COVID-19 was a terrible disease in 2020 because it was carried around the world. Terrible diseases attacked the world before. Here are some examples.

SARS Like COVID-19, SARS was caused by a coronavirus. It broke out in China in 2002. People carried it to other countries when they traveled. It killed 916 people.
2009 H1N1 Millions of people caught H1N1 between April 2009 and early 2010. It killed 18,449 people.
The Black Death This disease attacked many countries around the world between 1346 and 1353. It killed at least 75 million people. The Black Death was carried by fleas. Fleas lived on rats, and rats spread the disease.
Spanish Flu The flu usually kills very young and very old people, but Spanish flu killed healthy adults, too. It killed 20 to 50 million people between 1918 and 1920.

terrible 可怕的 disease 疾病 is carried 被傳播 attacked 被攻擊
was caused by 由...引起的 broke out 發生 million 百萬 spread 散播 flea 跳蚤

26. Please put the diseases in time order(按照時間發生順序).

- A. COVID-19 B. SARS C. Black Death D. 2009 H1N1 E. Spanish Flu
- (A) E→C→B→D→A (B) C→D→B→A→E (C) C→D→E→B→A (D) C→E→B→D→A

27. According to(根據) the reading, which is true?

- (A) H1N1 killed only babies and old people. (B) Spanish Flu killed 75 million people.
- (C) SARS was caused by a flu virus. (D) The Black Death was carried by animals.

3.

<p>There are some interesting and special tribes in the world. One is the Long Neck Tribe in Thailand. The long Neck Tribe is well-known for their long necks. Women of this tribe wear rings around their necks, so they also have other name---“Giraffe Women”. Now, there are about 40,000 long neck women in Thailand. In the late 1980s and early 1990s, the tribe fled to Thailand for taking refuge. Now, you may want to know how their necks get so long. The girls in the tribe first wear neck rings around necks about 5 years old. The girls will add new rings every year until they are up to 25 years old or get married. Why do they wear the rings? Some people say the rings can protect their necks. Others say it is a sign to show their beauty and status in their tribe. They can take down their rings only when they are married, give birth of a child and are dead. More and more people around the world come here to see them and take a picture with them. If you see them, you will know how unique they are.</p> <p>tribe 部落 wear 穿戴 refuge 庇護 married 結婚 status 地位 unique 獨特的</p>
--

28. Which is true about the long neck women?

- (A) They are famous for their nose rings.
- (B) They wear the neck rings to keep their necks safe.
- (C) We also call them “Giraffe Women” because they keep giraffes in their tribe.
- (D) They start to wear their neck rings before 5.

29. What does “fled” mean?

- (A) Made money. (B) Ran away. (C) Took a plane. (D) Had a fight.

30. When CAN’T the long neck women put down their neck rings?


- (A) When they are having a baby. (B) When they are getting married.
- (C) When they die. (D) When they take pictures with others.

【背面尚有試題】

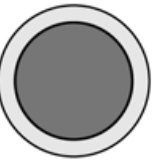
4.

\$Trash


Touch here.



Step 1



Step 2: Put in here.



Step 3: Take money.

1. \$Trash is easy to use. Just follow Step 1, 2, and 3.

2. \$Trash is open 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

3. Put plastic bottles, glass bottles, or cans in.

4. \$Trash is fast. Wait for only 3 seconds for 1 bottle or 1 can in.

5. You can see \$Trash next to supermarkets near your house.

6. Put in 5 bottles or cans, and you can get 1 NT dollar.

31. What is \$Trash for?

(A) To buy drinks with your bottle.

(B) To clean bottles and cans.

(C) To put in trash and get money.

(D) To open cans for you.

32. Eva gets 5 NT from \$Trash. How many bottles and cans does she put in?

(A) 17 plastic bottles and 6 cans.

(B) 9 plastic bottles and 16 cans.

(C) 5 glass bottles and 1 kg of paper (紙) .

(D) 14 plastic bottles, 10 glass bottles, and 6 cans.

33. What can we learn from \$Trash?

(A) You can put 20 cans in 1 minute.

(B) Follow 6 steps to get money.

(C) It is not open on holidays.

(D) It's in a supermarket.

5.

It Was Good Before

It was good before.
The scenery was beautiful.
The river was clean,
and the farms were green.
The streets were wide,
and the mountains were quiet.
It was good in Happy Town.
But it's different now.
The river is dirty.
The traffic is busy,
and I'm not healthy.
The buildings are tall,
but we don't like it anymore.

scenery 風景 wide 寬的 traffic 交通 not... anymore 再也不

34. What is “**It**”?

(A) The scenery.

(B) The river.

(C) The traffic.

(D) Happy Town.

35. Which is right about Happy Town?

(A) There are not many tall buildings in Happy Town now.

(B) The town is good all the time.

(C) Some people don't like the new look of Happy Town.

(D) It is quiet in Happy Town now.

【背面尚有試題】

4

手寫成績(30%)	讀卡成績(70%)	總分(100%)

四、中翻英與寫出過去式(每題 2 分)

36. 島嶼	37. 雨林	38. 機場	39. 飯店	40. 遊樂場
41. 賺錢	42. 書店	43. 餐廳	44. visit 的過去式	45. lose 的過去式
46. see 的過去式	47. fly 的過去式	48. put 的過去式	49. come 的過去式	50. sell 的過去式

【恭喜同學完成所有試題】